

We wish to pay, by we think we should be allowed to have the matter adjudicated. This country has reopened matters of claims and awards with Haiti and Venezuela and other countries. Why not have this matter passed upon again? It seems a shame to me that your fearless President, Mr. Roosevelt, who is against trusts and big corporations and the like, will not permit this to be done and should allow himself to become a party to that which is not fair. I have never met Mr. Roosevelt. Of course, I admire him, but it seems to me that he has changed somewhat since his present term began.

President Morales shrugged his shoulders and went on:

"Of course he is not an Emperor and I do not wish to criticize him or your country. But I see that he is trying to impose Mr. Taft on the country as his successor. Another thing. Down in my country that would be regarded as cause—but I must not talk about such matters."

"I favored having this country take over our custom house, but I am not in favor of the proposed loan of \$20,000,000. I agree with the finance committee of our Congress that it is not wise. We now have more than \$2,000,000 saved up and by the time I was in office the receipts of our Government were less than \$1,000,000 a year. Before I was deposed they amounted to nearly \$3,000,000 a year. President Wey, who preceded me, tried to run the Government as a sport. He paid little attention to administration. He is now running a big business in New York City. I wanted to develop agriculture and to pay our debts. I think that with the \$2,000,000 and more we have saved up a loan of \$10,000,000 would be the best way to go. We should have enough to pay Belgium at least and we might pay what we reasonably owe to the Santo Domingo Improvement Company. But, as you know, the Santo Domingo loan is in Hamlet, there is something rotten in Denmark about it. If it has a valid claim of \$4,500,000 against us it must have an Alaska claim of \$10,000,000."

"No, all my country wants is peace. There is only one slight disturbance down there now; it is not important. I have no unkind word to say about your country. We are not friends, but I bear him no malice."

When asked if he would not fear for his personal safety if he returned to his country under amnesty, President Morales said:

"No, I have no fear. Of course I have personal enemies. For any such who might attack me, I have a revolver. I do not want to go back and become a humiliated citizen. My property has not been confiscated. Our country, as John Stuart Mill once said, is not a democracy. It is a world where I love it dearly. With peace we shall prosper."

"But one thing I want clearly understood. I am not a man who is opposed to the United States. Of course, if this country should force it, we would be helpless. But I would fight to the last ditch and would be willing to give up my life to prevent the loss of our sovereignty. We treat foreigners with consideration. We allow them to hold real estate. We impose no land taxes, although in time they will come. We can tax a farmer \$20 a year indirectly, where to tax him \$1 directly would start a revolution. We want foreign capital. We want peace. My country need never fear that I shall foment trouble. I am through."

"I hope we have passed that infantile stage and that henceforth we shall enjoy the blessings of peace and the prosperity that will surely follow. I have confidence in this country's government toward us and other countries and I believe in its work for humanity. For that reason I hope it will not impose on us that claim of \$4,500,000 of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company until all the facts are known. Surely the great Mr. Roosevelt will see that justice is done. I hope so."

President Morales had few callers yesterday. He sent word to General Fiallo that he would like to have him call. Mr. Fiallo had not called up to last evening. "He is my personal friend," said Mr. Morales, "and may feel that he is not calling in view of my exile." President Morales went out last night, but left no word where he was going. He intimated in the afternoon that he would like to see Coney Island.

"LET US RIDE ON OUR NEW SHIP."

Appeal of a Committee of Kansas Who Want a Sail on the Battleship Kansas.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Pleasant Mr. Secretary, let us have a ride on our new battleship. This is in substance, although not in exact form, the appeal which Secretary of the Navy Metcalf received today from a committee of Kansas who want to make a voyage aboard the battleship, which has been named in honor of the Sunflower State. A committee of representative citizens of Kansas is coming on to Philadelphia next month to present the monster sea-fighter with a handsome anniversary service.

Knowledge of the Secretary in Kansas is confined largely to rowboats on mill ponds and prairie schooners, and the committee think that it would be a grand lark to take passage aboard the Kansas. They want to make a voyage to New York, and the request for such permission was transmitted to the Secretary through Secretary Long.

Secretary Metcalf was forced to explain not only that it was entirely contrary to navy regulations, but that there are no accommodations aboard a battleship for civilians. He was obliged to exercise a good deal of diplomacy in turning down the Kansas, and did so without causing any ill feeling, but they were disappointed.

APRIL AND MAY WEATHER.

Temperature Lower, Says the Weather Man Than in Any Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Weather Bureau issued a bulletin to-night in which it says:

"May was remarkable as being the second successive month of abnormally low temperatures over the middle and northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the Atlantic coast. The record, combined with that of April, furnishes a mean temperature lower by several degrees than the combined mean of the same two months of any previous year of which there is record in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the combined mean for April and May was 53.5 degrees, 5 degrees below the normal temperature, while that of May alone was 50 degrees, 8 degrees below the normal temperature and equalling the previous low record of May, 1888."

The same general conditions also prevailed in greater or less degree from the middle Atlantic States and lower Lake region westward through the Great corn and wheat districts, and were especially marked in the vicinity of Mississippi Valley. In the vicinity of St. Paul, Minn., the preliminary calculations from data not entirely complete indicate a mean temperature of about 50 degrees, 10 degrees below the normal temperature and 4 degrees below the previous low record of May, 1888."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Collier Sterling has arrived at Boston, the supply ship Iris at Chefoo, the collier Nanshan at Cavite, the cruiser St. Louis at Santa Lucia, the cruiser Boston at Puget Sound, the gunboat Princeton at San Diego, the gunboat Wolverine at Erie, the yacht Sylph at Newport, the yacht Vesper at Newport, the gunboat Duquesne at Guantanamo Bay for Puerto Cortes and the tug Nina from Newport for Annapolis.

Norway to Send a Warship.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The United States Minister to Norway today notified the State Department that the Norwegian Government would send the cruiser Haarfagre to the Jamestown Tercentennial. The vessel is expected to reach there about July 1.

Sister Carrie

By Theodore Dreiser

Dares to tell you about a social side of life that only a master in character writing can handle.

Over 500 pages. Illustrated \$1.50.

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MEDAL OF HONOR TO MISS GUINAN

Middleton, N. Y., Girl Who Risked Her Life to Save That of an Old Man.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President has awarded a medal of honor to Miss Mary Guinan of Middleton, N. Y., for extreme daring in risking her life to save the life of John C. Runyon, who was in danger of being run down and killed by an Erie Railroad train at Montgomery street crossing in Middleton on December 19 last.

Mr. Runyon, who is 74 years old and quite feeble, attempted to cross the tracks in front of an approaching train, not observing that a train was also rapidly approaching from the other track from the opposite direction. He reached the central space between the two tracks before observing that trains were approaching from both directions and became greatly bewildered at his apparent inability to go forward or back without danger of being run down.

Miss Guinan, who was standing at the crossing, observed his perilous predicament and rushed to his aid. Not having time to pull him off the tracks, she seized hold of him and held him firmly between the two trains as they rushed by. For several moments the two were in this perilous position, a train rushing by at a high rate of speed on each side of them. When the eastbound train had passed they got to the sidewalk, the old man being nearly unconscious from fright, while Miss Guinan was apparently undisturbed by her experience. A measurement taken subsequently showed that there was but thirty-six inches of space in which to stand between the rushing trains.

Friends of Miss Guinan took the matter up and made application for a medal for her under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 23, 1905, bestowing bronze medals of honor upon persons who, by extreme daring, endanger their own lives in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others from wreck, disaster or grave accident on railroads in the United States engaged in interstate commerce. After full investigation by the Federal authorities the committee on award of medals recommended that the medal be awarded to Miss Guinan and the President approved the recommendation. In transmitting the medal the President wrote Miss Guinan the following letter:

MY DEAR MISS GUINAN: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of February 23, 1905, an act to promote the security of travel upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce and to encourage acts of valor, life, and extreme daring, whereby on December 19, 1906, you imperiled your life in saving the life of another. I am pleased to convey to you herewith this medal as a testimonial of the nation's appreciation of your heroic and unselfish act. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FOR THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Barthold to Submit Programme of the Interparliamentary Union.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Representative Richard Barthold of Missouri, president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration, was at the State Department today and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Bacon before leaving for the Hague Peace Conference. Representative Barthold, as the American member of the committee of the Interparliamentary Union appointed at the last meeting in London, will present to the conference the peace programme of the union for the settlement of all international differences by arbitration. The plan was drafted by Mr. Barthold and presented by the American group to the union last year and approved, and a committee was appointed to present it to the conference.

The programme proposes making the Hague Conference a permanent body with the right to meet periodically and automatically without waiting for a call to be issued by any Government or ruler, for the discussion of international questions which the course of events may make paramount in world politics. The second part of the programme contains a draft of a model arbitration treaty which provides that concerning a certain number of specified questions arbitration shall be obligatory. In other words, it provides that the Hague Court shall be an investigating body, but that are one of minor importance which arise from time to time between nations.

It is further provided that in cases of vital importance an investigating body shall be made first, either by a commission of inquiry or through the mediation of friendly Powers, before war can be declared. The adoption of the programme would give the committee of the Interparliamentary Union, representing all of the national legislative bodies of the world, and the members of the union, at least, have a voice in that it will receive careful consideration. Whether or not it is formally adopted, they believe that its presentation will be a long step toward the goal of ultimate world peace.

Representative Barthold will sail from New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday.

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which lifts clothes beyond and above the ordinary is just the difference between skill—and lack of it; the difference between a mere smattering of fashionable requirements—and years of experience in catering to them.

With the incomparable facilities at our command, of Alfred Benjamin & Co's great organization, the garments made to our especial order are unique in their elegance.

Correct Dress for Men

CONSTRUCTS WORD WHISKY

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STICKS TO HIS OPINION OF APRIL 30.

He Says the Proper Definition Is a Question of Law—He Also Says the Words "Like Substances" in the Pure Food Law Do Not Mean Two Kinds of Whiskey.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Attorney-General Bonaparte announced today that he had decided not to withdraw or modify in any respect the opinion he gave on April 10, giving the definition of the word whiskey as it appears in the Pure Food Law. The Attorney-General denies that he felt impelled to follow the construction put upon the word by the Agricultural Department. He reminds his critics that he questioned the entire accuracy of that construction in his previous open opinion as being not broad enough. He cites numerous opinions to show that he reached the interpretation he had employed regardless of the Agricultural Department. The proper definition of whiskey for the purposes of the Pure Food Law is a question of law, he says, and should be given its ordinary significance as a word of everyday speech, and is not to be understood in any commercial or scientific sense, as it might be by a distiller or rectifier, a chemist or physician.

In establishing the meaning of the words "like substances" in the Pure Food Law to determine whether a mixture is a "blend" or a "compound," the Attorney-General says Congress must be presumed to have legislated with reference to well established processes in the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits. There can be no doubt that, according to common practice, straight whiskey was mixed only with two substances, besides mere coloring and flavoring materials, namely with "straw" whiskey of another kind, and with ethyl alcohol.

"There is an evident intent on the face of the statute to confine the use of the word 'blend' to one kind of mixture, and since the Congress must be supposed to have legislated with regard to existing facts, and, consequently, since the mixture to which it intended to deny the designation 'blend' must be either a mixture of two different kinds of whiskey or a mixture of whiskey with the other substance generally mixed with it, namely, ethyl alcohol, it follows that unless we are prepared to say that ethyl alcohol is more 'like' to whiskey than one whiskey is to another it is reasonable to conclude that the Congress intended to deny the designation 'blend' to a mixture of whiskey and ethyl alcohol. If this provision was in fact inserted with some reference to whiskeys (which seem to be generally assumed as a fact by both sides to this controversy) then it is impossible to see why the provision as to blends and compounds was intended to deny the designation 'blend' to a mixture of whiskey and ethyl alcohol. I have found, therefore, no difficulty in concluding that according to all the evidence the words 'like substances' are not to be considered 'like substances' for the purposes of the pure food law."

The Attorney-General also expressed his agreement with the suggestion that if anybody feels aggrieved he may apply to the courts to construe the law.

LEGATION OFFICERS OUSTED.

Minister From Uruguay Dismisses His Secretary and Naval Attaché.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Señor Luis Melian Lafaur, Minister of Uruguay to the United States, has notified the State Department and the Bureau of American Republics that two of his subordinates, Señor Pedro Riquena Bermudez, secretary, and Señor Eduardo Marín, naval attaché, are no longer connected with the Legation. The two attachés did not sever their connection with the Legation voluntarily, but were ousted against their will by the Minister.

Diplomatic gossip in Washington has it that there has been trouble in the Legation for several weeks. It is said that the Minister is entirely personal, the Minister not having been able to get on well with his subordinates. According to reports here are current the Minister notified his Government that the two attachés were leaving their post and asked that their credentials be cancelled. It is said also that the two attachés, not wishing to leave, have made protest, and furthermore have asked that the influence of the State Department here be exercised in their favor. The Government, however, will take no part in the matter, as it is one with which only the Uruguayan Minister and his Government can deal. While the names of the two men are still in the State Department's register it is understood that they have been stricken from the rolls of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The affair has created a mild sensation in diplomatic circles, as the course adopted by the Minister is said to be somewhat unusual. It is said that there have been lively quarrels in the Legation, but as the matter has no international importance, but is confined entirely to personalities, the State Department has not taken official recognition of the trouble.

Navy Retiring Board Meets Today.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Navy retiring board, of which Rear Admiral Evans is president, will meet to-morrow for the purpose of weeding out a sufficient number of officers to meet the requirements of the personnel act. Twenty-two vacancies must be created by the end of the fiscal year. The board is relieved, however, of a part of its disagreeable duty by the fact that several officers have voluntarily applied for retirement.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—These army orders were issued today:

First Lieut. Robert Smart, Assistant Surgeon, must be relieved of his duties as Captain of the 1st Cavalry, 1st Infantry, to Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. R. Russell, Assistant Surgeon, detailed to represent the medical department of the Army in the city of London, England, to attend the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, June 4 to 7.

First Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, detailed to the Third Battalion of Engineers, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, to Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Mo.

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ALFONSO'S WEDDING DAY.

To Demand for Escape From Death—Victims of Outrage Not Forgotten.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 31.—The first anniversary of the wedding of the King and Queen of Spain was celebrated today by a solemn Te Deum in the palace chapel in thanksgiving for their escape from the bomb thrown at them as they were returning from the church after the marriage ceremony. Memorial masses were also celebrated at the churches of Buen Suceso and Santa Maria for the victims of the outrage.

The service at the former church was attended by King Alfonso and other members of the royal family, palace officials, Ministers, officers of the Madrid garrison and the regiment which lost some of its men. The King in the course of the day signed a decree authorizing the introduction in the Chamber of a bill pensioning the families of the victims. The trial of Ferrn, Nakens and the others who are charged with aiding the escape of Morales, the man who threw the bomb, will begin at the Palace of Justice on June 3. The public prosecutor will demand fifteen and a half years penal servitude for Ferrn, and nine years for each of the others. As the trial will be without a jury it is expected that his demands will be granted. All the accused will be defended by barristers who are members of the Republican party.

CHECKS STOLEN ON LA SAVOIE

Cashed in Paris—Three More Men Arrested for Big Mail Robbery.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 31.—Several checks were stolen at the time of the big theft of registered mail from the steamer La Savoie some time ago. Three arrests have been made of men who are believed to have been accomplices of Rousseau, the man who confessed that he had stolen the registered sack.

CAPT. GUYER A SUICIDE.

New Out His Brains at Lima, Peru—Founder of Casa Pallen Works.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LIMA, Peru, May 31.—Capt. Henry Guyer, vice-president of Abraham Lincoln Post, Smelting Works, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains with an old army pistol. He was highly esteemed by the Americans here.

POPE EATS NO MEAT.

Has Been Bred of the Gout Since He Took to Vegetarianism in January.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—According to a news agency's despatch from Rome the Pope adopted vegetarianism in January, hoping to defeat his perpetual enemy, the gout. He has not suffered since, and he attributes his condition entirely to his diet.

ENGLISH COURT OF APPEALS.

House of Commons Advances Bill to Prevent More Edible Cases.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Commons today the bill for the prevention of a court of appeal in criminal cases was moved to its second reading without a division.

SUBMARINE OCTOPUS WINS.

Naval Board Will Report That She Is the Best Boat.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The submarine board, of which Capt. J. A. Fox is chairman and which has just concluded a series of comparative trials of boats submitted in competition, held a meeting at the Navy Department this morning for the purpose of preparing a report to the Secretary of the Navy. Three boats, the Octopus, of the same type as the submarines now in the Navy; the Lake and the Berger were tested by the board, which is required to express an opinion as to the merits of the respective boats and to say which is the most efficient. Although the report has not been completed it is known that the Octopus is the best competitor in speed tests and other requirements. It is expected that she will be turned over to the Navy within a few days. The tests were prepared by a board of contractors for submarines amounting to \$5,000,000.

ART THIEVES PLEAD GUILTY.

Seven and Five Year Sentences for Men Who Did Park Lane Burglary.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—The story of the great robbery of pictures and bric-a-brac at the Park Lane residence of Charles Wernheimer, the art dealer, last February, was recapitulated at the New Bailey this afternoon when Rodoni, alias John Smith, the Italian art dealer, and Sant' Crescenti, the Italian art dealer, were arraigned. Rodoni pleaded guilty to committing the actual burglary on the night of Feb. 12, and was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, and Crescenti was convicted of receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to five years.

CHEER SOTHERN AND MARLOWE.

Engagement of American Players in London Ends in Triumph.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—Although at first the success of Edward Sothern and Julia Marlowe was not overwhelming they have steadily grown in popular favor here, and their farewell performance at the Theatre tonight, where they appeared in "Twelfth Night," was a veritable triumph. They were called before the curtain repeatedly, and at the close of the play the audience stood cheering and refused to quit until Mr. Sothern made a speech. Even then the cheering was renewed until Miss Marlowe appeared and expressed her thanks.

Franklin Letter Sets Chops.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—At Sotheby's to-day, Quaritch, the book dealer, paid \$165 for Benjamin Franklin's letter, dated Philadelphia, June 5, 1764, to Strahan George Thorne, printer, bidding him for not becoming an author, for the benefit of mankind.

IF CENTRAL PARK

SHOULD BE SUBDIVIDED

WOULD YOU BUY A LOT THERE? WE ARE SUBDIVIDING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PARKS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SURROUNDED BY CITY DEVELOPMENT IN SW. ROUELLE AND PELHAM MANOR. THESE HIGHLY RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS ARE NOW AWAITING INSPECTION OF SEEKERS FOR ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND COUNTRY HOMES. THEY ARE ALL OF MODERATE COST AND DISSENT ANY OTHER REALTY OFFERING IN THE MARKET FROM EVERY VIEWPOINT.

LET US SEND YOU ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND PARTICULARS.

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30 EAST 42ND STREET (AT MADISON AVENUE)

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Tobey Handmade Furniture

and machine-made is so striking that a visit to our store will prove a revelation to connoisseurs.

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SEND THE WOMEN TO SAFETY

WHITE MEN ARMED IN DISTURBED CHINESE DISTRICT.

All Taking Turns on Patrol—Missions Safe at Loochau as Yet—30,000 Men in Revolt With Good Leaders—Trouble Spreads Toward Amoy, Consul Wires.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HONGKONG, May 31.—The British Consul at Peking has ordered the white women there to proceed to Hongkong. The white men have been armed and are taking turns in patrol work.

The capture of Loochau by the rebels was only temporary. The missionaries there are safe. The rising is still spreading, but more troops are being concentrated.

AMOI, May 31.—Thirty thousand men in revolt forty miles south of Amoy. The Viceroy is sending 8,000 troops to the affected district. The rebels have good leaders. The disaffection is spreading to towns nearer to Amoy. Warships are expected.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A despatch received today at the State Department from United States Consul Paddock, at Amoy, indicates that the Chinese revolt in that section is spreading. Mr. Paddock wired two days ago that soldiers had murdered fifty miles from there and killed several officers. It now appears that the trouble has broken out in Amoy or at some nearby vicinity and that there are rebels in Amoy.

BOMB THROWER LAW IN COURT.

Had Alfonso, Roosevelt and Karl Marx on a List—May Be Inmate

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 31.—Jacob Law, the Russian tailor who spent some time in New York before coming here, and who was arrested on May 1 for attempting to shoot soldiers from the top of an omnibus during the May Day celebration, was arraigned before a Magistrate today. He explained that his act was inspired by the teaching of Nietzsche, that it was the duty of a strong man to free individuals as the mass was too ignorant to free itself.

When questioned regarding a list found upon him containing the names of President Roosevelt, King Alfonso, King Edward, Kaiser Wilhelm and Karl Marx, he said he intended no violence against them. He added that Roosevelt oppressed bodies as Marx continues to oppress minds. The examination was adjourned for a medical inquiry into Law's sanity.

NEW PORTO RICO R. R. RATES.

Islanders Displeased by Schedule Prepared by Chicago Expert.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 31.—The new railroad rates that James S. Peabody, the Chicago expert, recently drafted are the subject of much discussion. They have been approved by the Executive Council, the majority being composed of Americans, who outvoted the native members, all of whom voted against the new rates.

Mr. Peabody visited Porto Rico in the latter part of last and early part of this year, at the request of Gov. Winthrop, to assist the Government in adjusting railroad rates and to revise the freight schedule.

KARL BLIND DEAD.

End of Stirring Career as Revolutionary, Republican Agitator and Author.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—Karl Blind died suddenly today of heart disease at Hampstead.

Karl Blind was born in Mannheim, Germany, September 18, 1839. In the youth he was in Mannheim and Karlsruhe he took high honors and afterward pursued his studies at Heidelberg and Bonn. He was a leader in the German revolutionary attempts and was imprisoned five times in the years from 1847 to 1849.

He was a member of the provisional government in Baden and fought in the battle of Staufen. He was captured and sentenced to death but escaped through a flaw in the Grand Ducal proclamation. Blind fled eight months of military confinement in Rastatt casemates. That was to have been the beginning of an eight years sentence, but he was freed on the temporary overthrow of the dynasty by the people and the army.

He was appointed a member of the Emancipation of Baden and Bavaria to France. He was arrested in violation of the law of nations after Ledru-Rollin's uprising against the second Napoleon, but after two months he was released and banished from France. He was seriously ill, but operated with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc and other republican leaders on the continent. He interested himself in all revolutionary movements, in the Schleswig-Holstein movement, the Hungarian movement for autonomy and the Polish rising of 1863-4 against Russia.

He supported the North against the South in the United States civil war, however, and was on the side of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war. He was for the Italian against the Papacy and the Japanese against the Russians and was in favor of the Russian movement for freedom. He wrote extensively on politics, history, theology and German and Indian literature. He was an honorary member of the Italian Academy of Literature.

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